§ 3406.19

Subpart F—Review and Evaluation of a Research Proposal

§3406.19 Proposal review-research.

The proposal evaluation process includes both internal staff review and merit evaluation by peer review panels comprised of scientists, educators, business representatives, and Government officials who are highly qualified to render expert advice in the areas supported. Peer review panels will be selected and structured to provide optimum expertise and objective judgment in the evaluation of proposals.

§3406.20 Evaluation criteria for research proposals.

The maximum score a research proposal can receive is 150 points. Unless otherwise stated in the annual solicitation published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the peer review panel will consider the following criteria and weights to evaluate proposals submitted:

Weight

15 points

This criterion is used to assess the likeli-
hood that the project will advance or
have a substantial impact upon the body
of knowledge constituting the natural and
social sciences undergirding the agricul-
tural, natural resources, and food sys-
tems.
(1) Impact—Is the problem or oppor-
tunity to be addressed by the pro-
posed project clearly identified, out-
lined, and delineated? Are research
questions or hypotheses precisely
stated? Is the project likely to further
advance food and agricultural re-
search and knowledge? Does the
project have potential for augmenting
the food and agricultural scientific
knowledge base? Does the project
address a State, regional, national,
or international problem(s)? Will the
benefits to be derived from the
project transcend the applicant insti-

tution or the grant period?

Evaluation criterion

(a) Significance of the problem:

(2) Continuation plans—Are there plans for continuation or expansion of the project beyond USDA support? Are there plans for continuing this line of research or research support activity with the use of institutional funds after the end of the grant? Are there indications of external, non-Federal support? Are there realistic plans for making the project self-supporting? What is the potential for royalty or patent income, technology transfer or university-business enterprises? What are the probabilities of the proposed activity or line of inquiry being pursued by researchers at other institutions?

Evaluation criterion

(3) Innovation—Are significant aspects of the project based on an innovative or a non-traditional approach? Does the project reflect creative thinking? To what degree does the venture reflect a unique approach that is new to the applicant institution or new to the entire field of study?

(4) Products and results—Are the expected products and results of the project clearly outlined and likely to be of high quality? Will project results be of an unusual or unique nature? Will the project contribute to a better understanding of or an improvement in the quality, distribution, or effectiveness of the Nation's food and agricultural scientific and professional expertise base, such as increasing the participation of women and minorities?

(b) Overall approach and cooperative linkages:

This criterion relates to the soundness of the proposed approach and the quality of the partnerships likely to evolve as a result of the project.

(1) Proposed approach—Do the objectives and plan of operation appear to be sound and appropriate relative to the proposed initiative(s) and the impact anticipated? Is the proposed sequence of work appropriate? Does the proposed approach reflect sound knowledge of current theory and practice and awareness of previous or ongoing related research? If the proposed project is a continuation of a current line of study or currently funded project, does the proposal include sufficient preliminary data from the previous research or research support activity? Does the proposed project flow logically from the findings of the previous stage of study? Are the procedures scientifically and managerially sound? Are potential pitfalls and limitations clearly identified? Are contingency plans delineated? Does the timetable appear to be readily achievable?

10 points.

10 points.

15 points.

5 points.

Evaluation criterion	Weight	Evaluation criterion	Weight
(2) Evaluation—Are the evaluation plans adequate and reasonable? Do they allow for continuous or frequent feedback during the life of the project? Are the individuals involved in project evaluation skilled in eval- uation strategies and procedures? Can they provide an objective eval- uation? Do evaluation plans facilitate the measurement of project progress and outcomes?	5 points	(2) Institutional commitment—Is there evidence to substantiate that the institution attributes a high-priority to the project, that the project is linked to the achievement of the institution's long-term goals, that it will help satisfy the institution's high-priority objectives, or that the project is supported by the institution's strategic plans? Will the project have reasonable access to needed resources	15 points.
(3) Dissemination—Does the proposed	5 points.	such as scientific instrumentation, fa-	
project include clearly outlined and realistic mechanisms that will lead to widespread dissemination of project		cilities, computer services, library and other research support re- sources?	
results, including national electronic communication systems, publications and presentations at professional society meetings? (4) Partnerships and collaborative efforts—Does the project have significant potential for advancing cooperative ventures between the applicant institution and a USDA agency? Does the project workplan include an effective role for the cooperating USDA agency(s)? Will the project encourage and facilitate better working relationships in the university science community, as well as between universities and the public or private sector? Does the project encourage appropriate multi-disciplinary collaboration? Will the project lead to long-term relationships or cooperative partnerships that are likely to enhance research quality or supplement available resources? (c) Institutional capacity building: This criterion relates to the degree to which the project will strengthen the research capacity of the applicant institution. In the case of a joint project proposal, it relates to the degree to which the project will strengthen the research capacity of the applicant institution and that of any other institution assuming a major role in the conduct of the project. (1) Institutional enhancement—Will the project help the institution to advance the expertise of current faculty in the natural or social sciences; provide a better research environment, state-of-the-art equipment, or supplies; enhance library collections related to the area of research; or enable the institution to provide efficacious organizational structures and reward systems to attract, hire and retain firstrate research faculty and students—particularly those from underrepresented groups?	15 points.	(d) Personnel Resources	10 Points
	15 points.	(1) Budget—Is the budget request justifiable? Are costs reasonable and necessary? Will the total budget be adequate to carry out project activities? Are the source(s) and amount(s) of non-Federal matching support clearly identified and appropriately documented? For a joint project proposal, is the shared budget explained clearly and in sufficient detail? (2) Cost-effectiveness—Is the proposed project cost-effective? Does it demonstrate a creative use of limited resources, maximize research value per dollar of USDA support, achieve economies of scale, leverage additional funds or have the potential to do so, focus expertise and activity on a high-priority research initiative(s), or promote coalition building for cur-	10 points. 5 points.
		rent or future ventures? (f) Overall quality of proposal	5 points